

The deep distress of the manufacturing districts in England, Ireland, and Scotland, are calculated to excite the deepest sympathy. We give a few particulars. Nine thousand Spitalfields weavers, many of them with families depending upon them, were subsisting on private charitable contributions. The town of Maybole in Scotland, with a population of 2,000, had 168 persons out of employment. As the cold weather approaches, calamity presses more hardy. The want of food, of fuel and of clothing, must be sorely felt as winter advances. It is to be feared that thousands, more especially children, will perish of nakedness and hunger. In Manchester, women and children earn but a penny a day. How can they exist upon it! Cotton goods never were sold at such low prices. The poor's rates, aided as they are by liberal voluntary contributions, are hardly sufficient for the poor to subsist on. How insufficient will they be when winter sets in! Some already drop dead in the public streets. The cause of all this misery seems hidden—some attribute it to the corn laws, some to the great issues of paper money—some to the improvement of labor-saving machinery—some to the heavy National debt—some to the enormous expenses of the Government, &c. &c. &c. It is not marvellous to see a nation suddenly and unexpectedly stricken from the heights of prosperity, and her population prostrate in the dust; yet her ablest Statesmen, her most profound philosophers, her most ingenious and sagacious economists, all stand aghast, and by their difference of opinion show the general ignorance! Well may we admit that we are but on the threshold of knowledge, as it respects Political Economy; much has been said and written, and but little has been understood. The workmen meet in great numbers and talk long and freely together, but they admit no strangers; no one well dressed, has a chance of admission, and if he presents himself, he is given to understand his presence is not acceptable. This is a fearful state of things. Lord Bacon said, that "no revolutions are so formidable to English rulers, as the revolutions of the stomach." Who then shall dare to speculate on the issue of the present state of general suffering? *Dem. Press.*

The rise and progress of the Grecian rebellion would be deemed by a common thinker, extraordinary, if not unaccountable. It was not commenced like our own by a calculating and intelligent people, who from their youth had regarded themselves as free; nor yet, like the South American, at a time when circumstances seemed to ensure success, when the arm of the parent country was too weak for the struggle. It was entered into by an ignorant people, who for ages had been slaves in a state of unpreparedness, against the most ferocious and warlike despotism in the world. What but despair, that last but most potent prompter to human exertions, could have roused the selfish, uninformed, and slavish Greeks, to wage war against that pale crescent before which Christendom once trembled with dismay? What but despair could have nerve their arms and swelled their hearts, when army after army sunk under the merciless scimitar, and town after town passed away before the flames of war? What but despair could have kept them on the path of blood, when their wives, their daughters, and all that was best and dearest to their hearts, were sacrificed to the brutal lusts or sanguinary vengeance of their foes, when they beheld their first pride and chiefest hope expire in the last embers of beautiful and classical Scio?

Among the remarkable circumstances which have distinguished their struggle, the most astonishing and deplorable is the enlistment of accomplished Christians under the Turkish and Egyptian banners—the drawing of Christians' swords against oppressed Christians to perpetuate the religion of the Arabian camel-driver and the bloody despotism of his successors. That Christian kings have not supported the Christian Greeks, may be accounted for by reasons of state,—but that individual Christians, for gain or power, should enter on a crusade against those who are fighting for their religion, is sickening to the heart, and adds a new stain to the human character. These renegeadoes are chiefly Frenchmen. How odious does their human-like cupidity appear, when contrasted with the chivalric philanthropy of their countryman Lafayette.

But glorious men have taken the other side of the contest, and the prayers and succors of Christians have passed, even from across the Atlantic. The most illustrious names in Europe have upheld the Grecian cause with counsel and assistance; Stashepe and

Fabvier have aided it with their arms, and the soil of the Peloponnesus has been consecrated anew by the expiring prayer of Byron.—Even now, in the hour of extremity, when hope had almost fled as Missolonghi fell; when the tiger Ibrahim passes like the angel of death from hamlet to hamlet, new promise brightens, and victory will again return, under the unconquered standard of Cochrane.

He will excite none of that enthusiasm which welcomed the accession of Byron. He possesses not the generosity, uncalculating ardour, and invigorating eloquence which distinguished the mighty master of heroic song. But he has that which, for the suffering Greeks, is infinitely better—cold wisdom, prudence, the coup d'oeil of a great Captain, invincible fortitude, the power to control men, and when occasion requires, undaunted & unquenchable courage. If he goes, as he says he will, to Constantinople, the crescent shall become paler than it has been since Mahomet 2d drove his victorious charger over the corpse of Constantine, and his name shall stand first and most glorious among the warriors of the age. *Lebanon Rep.*

**Heroism.**—The following trait of heroism in a Greek female, says a London paper, is from the pen of a correspondent in the Levant. "A young woman of Missolonghi and her brother quitted that place, and fighting their way through the ranks of the Turks, succeeded in reaching the mountains. Upon arriving there, the young man, overwhelmed by the effort and the weight of his arms, sunk down and could go no farther. At that moment a Turkish horseman came up, with his sabre in his hand. The young woman seized her brother's pistol, shot the Turk, took his horse, and after assisting her brother to mount, conveyed him to Salona. From thence she went to Napoli di Romania to sell the horse, in order to buy food and medicine for her brother."

**Scandalous.**—It appears nearly certain, that there has been gross iniquity in the management of the funds collected in England for the purpose of aiding the suffering Greeks, and that our own country will suffer a share of this iniquity. It is asserted that nearly a million and a half of dollars, the proceeds of a loan and subscription in London, have been expended, to little or no purpose towards the object it was intended for. Only one Steam Boat has been fitted in England, of six contracted for. About half of the above sum, or 750,000 dollars, it is said, was sent to New-York, to pay for ships contracted to be built, but that these funds have been so badly managed, that only one ship, valued at about 230,000 dollars, has been or will be obtained—the rest having been squandered or extorted by sharpers and jobbers. A writer in the *Centinel*, to show what sort of charges have been made by some of the humane and patriotic friends of Greece, states, that ten thousand dollars have been paid to a naval officer on furlough for superintending the building of two vessels, and about 1500 dollars more claimed; to three referees for investigating and deciding upon some matters of controversy, eighty dollars each per day for twenty days—making 4500 dollars! The writer intimates that even worse things than these have been done which will soon be brought to light. *Salem Register.*

The English *Manchester Guardian*, of July 15th, says:—"Hunger, even when unjustly caused, will break through stone walls; then how much more energetic will it be, when it is occasioned by laws which are at variance with every principle of policy and justice, and every feeling of humanity! At the risk of being accused of exciting the commotions which God knows our greatest desire is to repress, at the risk of this accusation—for duty must be performed—we declare it to be our confirmed and settled conviction, that unless the Corn Laws are repealed, and that at no distant period, the poor will take the food which they cannot by other means obtain. It is useless to flink the question. The people of England will not starve."

An Albany paper mentions that a man from Nassau lost 700 dollars in that city some days ago, and that a young man found and deposited the sum with a gentleman of Albany for the owner—whose little heart expanded with the strongest emotions of gratitude when he found his cash all safe and sound; and he nobly thrust his dexter hand into his breeches pocket, and took from thence the huge sum of eighteen pence, as a suitable reward for the honesty and trouble of the finder. It was, however, rejected with contempt by the gentleman to whom

the money had been entrusted, who out of his own pocket rewarded the honest youth. "To speak in military style," the Albany paper adds, "we should presume a regiment of such souls as the Nassau man's might form a hollow square on the point of a cambric needle, and have plenty of room after stationing their out posts!"

The *Miners' Journal* gives the following description of a late hurricane which visited the western part of Schuylkill county, in this state:—"The gale was preceded by a thunder storm of ten or fifteen minutes duration, without any thing remarkable except the great quantity of rain which fell. Suddenly a white cloud of a singular appearance arose to the south west over the mountain; and a tremendous roaring and cracking was heard. All was in an instant in uproar and confusion. The atmosphere was obscured, and seemed thronged with all kind of things. Branches and tops of trees of great weight and size were riding upon the whirlwind, and seemed to float with the lightness of feathers. The house in which the narrator was, though not in the immediate track of the gale, quivered and shook to its foundation; even the earth seemed to quake beneath the mighty war of elements raging upon its surface. Immense trees, giants of the forest, in full bloom, and of great strength, were stripped of their branches and laid prostrate with the earth. In fact, every thing within the range of the furious blast, was either levelled or torn to pieces, and the fragments carried away. A very large oak, which had fallen a year or two previous, was taken up, and borne beyond the reach of discovery.

Those who beheld the scene represent it as terrible beyond description; and acknowledge themselves to have been appalled and struck immovably by the sudden and awful visitation. As is usual on such occasions, the inhabitants in the neighborhood believed the great and final day had arrived, and added their lamentations to the howlings of the tempest.

What is remarkable, the squall seems to have struck at the same moment on each side of the mountain, as if ejected from two tubes, following the same direction, but about four miles apart. On the north side of the mountain, it gave one continued sweep, leaving a gap in the woods of about thirty perches in width, and three miles in length. On the south, owing probably to the direction given it by the hills, &c. it, in some places, assumed the character of a whirlwind, and twisted every thing within its grasp. A sound well formed hickory, about 18 inches in diameter, was twisted off in the middle of the trunk and the upper part whirled into the air to a great height and distance. A heavy log barn was, in an instant, thrown from its foundation, and another unroofed. Numberless instances of the kind are given, but the foregoing are sufficient to show the power and extent of the tempest."

**FLAGS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.**

**Flag of Upper Peru.**—The ground colour deep red, on each side two green bands vertical, each a foot long; in the middle of the red ground, five crowns, interlaced with olives and laurels, having each a golden star in the centre; four of these crowns make a square, and the fifth crown is placed in the middle. The small flag of the republic differs only in having one crown in the centre instead of five.

**Lower Peru.**—Two horizontal bands, the upper one of which is white, and the lower one deep red.

**Chili.**—An upper horizontal band divided into two parts; the first blue with a white star in the middle; the second white; a lower horizontal band entirely red.

**Colombia.**—Three horizontal bands, the highest of which is red, that in the centre blue; and the lowest yellow.

**Guatemala.**—Three horizontal bands, the highest and lowest of which are blue, and the middle one white.

**Buenos Ayres.**—Three horizontal bands, the highest and lowest of which are blue with a sun in the centre.

**Mexico.**—Three distinct bands, the upper green, the middle white, and the lower orange.

**Panama.**—Two horizontal bands, the upper one blue, and the other yellow.

**Hayti.**—Two horizontal bands, the higher blue, the other red.

**Brazil.**—A yellow colored parallelogram, formed in a green square; the imperial crown surrounded by nineteen stars, (for the nineteen provinces,) is set in the centre of the yellow parallelogram.

**Mongrel Geese.**—A farmer in this neighbourhood last year, raised a fine brood of twenty-five mongrel geese.

One day in the fall, when they had reached that state which fits them for the market, and when the date was fixed for transferring them thither, they all with one accord, (predicting perhaps the destiny appointed for them, with that foresight which enables them to foretell the changes of the weather,) in sight of their astonished owner, rose on the wing, and bent their way to distant climes, from which they have never returned. The father of the flock of the wild goose breed remained, and still remains behind. Whether he was accessory to the bold act by which they regained their freedom, has not been ascertained. *Post. D. Adv.*

**Smouldering Fire.**—The ruins of the Exchange Buildings at the corner of William and Garden street, which were burnt on the 28th of last April, are still smoking. A person remarked that this smoke probably proceeded from the specimens of Rhode Island Stone Coal, which the Company kept in the cellar, and which being once ignited by means of powerful conflagration, has been burning ever since. *Id.*

**Steamboats in Canada.**—There are now 14 steam boats employed on the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal; of that number, four are ferry boats to cross the river, and the other ten run between the ports of Montreal and Quebec. One steam boat leaves Quebec and Montreal daily, and sometimes two; the distance, 180 miles, is frequently run down in 7 hours, and up in 30 hours. The fare averages about 5 or 6¢.

We have just conversed with a gentleman direct from the West, who informed us that he had travelled in company with a Mr. W. from near Zanesville, Ohio, who was on his way to Baltimore, where he intended, on his arrival, to deliver Lectures in opposition to the Symmesian System; and that he pledged himself to completely confute Mr. Symmes in his Theory. *Martinsburg Gaz.*

**Honour among Thieves.**—Yesterday, a merchant of respectability called at the office with an advertisement for a pocket book, which had been taken from his pocket by some adroit hand while landing from a steam boat. It contained but a few dollars in money, but the contents, in negotiable Notes, Debenture Certificates, Bank and other Stock, amounted to upwards of thirty thousand dollars. In the afternoon he called and stopped the advertisement, having received the pocket book, with all the valuable papers, entire, the few dollars in cash only, taken out. The papers, if destroyed, would have resulted in great inconvenience and loss, and therefore he was perfectly content to lose the money, and is willing to believe there is honour even among thieves. *N. Y. D. Adv.*

It has been stated in some of the papers, that it was reported the Governor of Alabama had actually convened the Legislature of that State for the purpose of submitting to them the question whether measures should not be adopted for preventing the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank in the city of Mobile. *Id.*

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

We have just, with the assistance of a powerful magnifying Glass, examined a very small PAIR OF STEEL SCISSORS, attached to a silver chain, manufactured by Mr. John Lewis, Watchmaker, No. 447, south Second street. The scissors weigh one eighth of a grain, and the chain weighs one eighth of a grain. It would require 30,340 pair of such scissors to weigh a pound. These are quite the smallest pair of scissors of which we have ever heard; yet we found no difficulty in shutting and opening them. They are a curious and ingenious specimen of the progress of the arts. We may soon expect to export to the Lilliputians, if we continue to improve in the manufacture of articles thus elegant and minute, and which could not but be highly valued by that dear little people.

Live rattlesnakes are exhibiting at Boston. A new one has been advertised in the following style:—"He is a fine, lively, light spirited fellow, 15 years old."

**Newspaper miseries.**—It is an odd saying that there is no such thing as starving in a Cook's shop; but supposing the Cook should refuse to administer to your wants; then though surrounded with luxuries, the cravings of the appetite would not be satisfied. Though the eyes behold abundance, the stomach is most of the publishers of newspapers situated. They

The rents of the Stall and Beaches of the Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, will amount to \$50,000 per annum. The building is 546½ feet in length, and 50 in width. There is a spacious Hall in the second story, and a cellar under the whole.

An English missionary in Java, states, that in the village of Buitenzorg, in the vicinity of Batavia, where there is a colony of two thousand Chinese, he found, in one of their houses, an European picture of Bonaparte, in a gilt frame, to which the people offer incense and pray night and morning.

The publishers of newspapers in Baltimore have lately resolved that they will insert no communications, advertisements or notices (except obituaries) intended for the benefit of individuals or associations, without having pay for the same. This is right; and if all the publishers of newspapers would come to a similar determination, they would be doing but justice to themselves as well as to those who employ the services and contribute towards exhausting the expensive materials of the printer, with a view to promote or subserve their own interests. *Frank. Rep.*

On the 24th ult. near Hoboken, N. Y. two young ladies, one aged 16 and the other 20, while walking for pleasure, on reaching a sheltered cove, determined to bathe, while their companions remained in sight as protectors. When descending into the river, hand in hand, they suddenly stepped into deep water and sunk to rise no more. Assistance was soon obtained and the bodies recovered, but every effort at resuscitation was unavailing. The mother of the one and the sister of the other of the unfortunate girls were present, whose agony added to the distressing nature of the scene.

**The Silk Worm.**—The Orleans Co. Advocate says that Mr. David Bottom of Ridgeway, in that county, has engaged in the culture of the silk worm and mulberry tree to a considerable extent. He has already 300 trees, and has had this season 1200 worms at work, from which 120 knots or skeins of raw silk have been produced.

**MONTICELLO.**

This estate is valued by the Lottery Brokers, Yates and McIntyre, at 71,000 dollars—to remove an idea of this valuation being too high, they say, the valuers calculated the number of bricks in the whole equivalent to upwards of a million. In the original execution of the work nothing had been spared to give it durability. The roof is covered with tin and consequently fire proof. There are four spacious Porticos, one in each front and flank, the external and principal apartments within, (twenty in number, exclusive of the cellars and servants' rooms in the basement story) are finished in the best manner and in the chastest style of ancient architecture. The offices and their covered ways extend from each flank 200 feet. The ground on which it stands is an oval lawn, 600 feet in length, and between 2 and 3 acres in area, on the summit of the hill Monticello. The Garden is a simple terrace on the side of the hill, 1000 feet long and two acres in area. The land annexed, 300 acres, is of the very first quality upland. The part in cultivation is in good heart generally. The woodland, three fifths of the whole, is of the most fertile quality, of rich, virgin vegetable mould, heavily timbered, and from one and a half to three miles only distant from Charlottesville and the University. Besides a well 60 feet deep, furnishing, except in seasons of drought, fine drinking water, there are two never failing streams, within convenient distance. The buildings are in good repair."

The Grand Jury of Mefflin County, (Pa.) have thought it within the scope of their duty, to make a presentment of several persons as candidates for execution. It is to be ascertained how far this novelty will succeed in Pennsylvania.





## The Parterre.

"UTILITY—DULCE."

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

#### TO THE EVENING STAR.

Bright star of Eve! thy course I trace,  
Parting the azure arch on high—  
Thy brilliance, as thou rovest through space,  
An emblem true of purity.

I watch thee sinking in the West,  
Thy beauties vanish from the sight:  
Retiring calmly to thy rest,  
Thou hid'st from us thy cheering light.

But not forever!—morrow's eve,  
Thy pure, thy glorious orb, again,  
A kindly, tender thought shall leave,  
In hearts that watch thy brilliance wane.

Thus may I sink, when life is o'er,  
In calmness, peace and purity,  
And fond affection kindly pour  
Its tribute to my memory.

TYRO.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6, 1826.

#### SCARCITY OF UGLY WOMEN.

A very eccentric gentleman was once complaining, that after a great deal of trouble, he had been unable to meet with an ugly woman: so that he doubted much whether, after all, such a being existed. "For my part," continued he, "I almost believe such a creature to be a mere chimera of the imagination, and to be classed with those fictitious beings whose heads are said to grow beneath their shoulders. Some years ago, I made the following experiment: I caused two advertisements to be inserted in the paper for a housekeeper; one was for a lady who should not only be competent for such an office, but qualified also for a companion, and be a woman of education and elegant manners—the other required nothing of this; it stipulated as a sine qua non that the applicant should be ugly. In answer to the former advertisement I was overwhelmed with letters from so many elegant accomplished ladies, that I congratulate both the present age and my own country on possessing so much female excellence. But would you believe it? To the latter I received not a single reply; and I have since inserted the same advertisement with exactly the same success."

*National paradoxes.*—At a conversation party, in — street, where several gentlemen from Ireland and Scotland were present, and the discourse was turning on national peculiarities, Mr. — observed that the three nations might be thus characterized: The Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable; the Scotchman is never at home but when he is abroad; and the Irishman is never at peace but when he is fighting.

#### A GREATER THAN RIP VAN WINKLE.

From the London Courier.

There is a grave account of a man who has been brought to life after having been frozen under an avalanche for an hundred and seventy years! "Up on my soul it is true—what will you lay it is a lie?"—Major Longbow, Munchausen, Ferdinand Mandez Pinto—hide your diminished heads! Mr. Dodsworth, that is the name of the gentleman who has been thus preserved in ice, complains, it appears, of feeling a little stiff in his joints; but, we should think, if they were bathed in mare's milk every day, or rubbed with sun beams night and morning, he would soon recover their use. We subjoin the account, merely supplying one very obvious omission—we mean the date of the discovery. It was on the 1st of April, though, according to one private letter which we have seen, it is positively stated to have taken place on the 31st of last February.

"Dr. James Hotham, of Mörpeth, in Northumberland, returning from Switzerland, is stated to have reported that a most extraordinary event had lately passed at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, a league from Azzoli, in the valley of Leventina. At the bottom of a kind of cavern, the body of a man, about 30 years of age, was perceived under a heap of ice, proceeding from an avalanche. As the body seemed to be fresh as if it had been stifled only half an hour before, Dr. Hotham caused it to be taken out, and having had the clothes pulled off, ordered it to be plunged into cold water. It was then placed in luke warm water. Afterwards it was put in a warm bed, and treated as usual in cases of suffocation, by which means animation was restored. What was the astonishment of every body, when the individual having recovered the use of his faculties, de-

clared that he was Roger Dodsworth, the son of the antiquary of the same name, born in 1629, who, returning from Italy in 1660, a year after the death of his father, was buried under an avalanche.

"Dr. Hotham, according to the same account, is stated to have added that Mr. Dodsworth feels a great stiffness in all his joints, but that by degrees they will become as flexible as before the accident. If Mr. Dodsworth fully recovers, and should pass through Lyons to return to his country after 166 years absence, it may be predicted that he will attract in the highest degree the public curiosity."

What were the facilities for expeditious travelling a century ago, and what were the prospects of editors of newspapers, will appear from the following advertisements, from the New York Gazette of that day.

From Bradford's New York Gazette of 1726.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
The Maryland Post set out from Philadelphia on Friday the 3d of May, inst. and is to be back the 15th, in order to set out again on Friday the 16th inst. to perform his second Stage; and so to perform the same once a fortnight during the Summer Months.

The Boston and Philadelphia Post will set out to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, to perform the Stage, but once a fortnight till March next, and during the said 3 months this Gazette is to come out every Tuesday morning.

The extraordinary coincidences attending the departure of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, have led to the recollection of others which history tells us of. "The 21st of the month was singularly ominous to the fate of Louis XVI. of France. On the 21st April 1770 he was married—21st June 1770 the fate took place on account of his marriage, when about 1500 persons lost their lives, being trampled to death—21st January 1782, the grand fête on account of the birth of the Dauphin took place—21st June 1791 his flight to Varennes—21st September 1792, abolition of royalty—21st January 1795 his execution.

Village Record.

#### THE RHEUMATISM.

In our climate, where from the frequent changes of weather, all are more or less subject to this excruciating disease, any thing which may approximate to a cure, should be esteemed highly, and hence it becomes the duty of those who may be in possession of a cure to communicate it—with a view to alleviate those who may be suffering under its afflictions, we make known the following simple recipe, which was communicated to us by a gentleman who had been relieved by it, and who had recommended it to a friend who had been confined for two years, and who was so far relieved in about a week as to be able to walk, and upon whom it acted as a charm.

The recipe is simply this, let the parts affected be rubbed with a flesh brush dipped in Palm Oil, before a fire, night and morning—low living and gentle cathartics are recommended as serviceable also.

Bath. Chron.

#### The American Fair.

The beauty, accomplishments, and worth of the ladies of our country, have often extorted the admiration of travellers; and among other tributes paid them, is the following, from Mr. Poletica, formerly Russian minister to our government, in his new work on the U. States:

Women in the U. States enjoy a reputation for morality, which the most violent detractors of that country have never dared assault. They assiduously fulfil the duties of wives and mothers. Their deportment is modest, decent, and very reserved.

The following remark is frequently made by foreigners: "The beauty of the women of the U. States is generally acknowledged. But it is so transient a character, that a sentiment of compassion immediately mixes itself with the pleasure you experience in beholding the young and numerous American beauties, who assemble together in their evening entertainments: You involuntarily compare them to delicate flowers that wither before the slightest breath of northern wind. The frequent changes in the temperature of the air, which distinguishes the climate of the United States, exert a fatal influence on the health of the inhabitants and the beauty of the women."

*Law suit in England.*—In the case of lady Portsmouth, against whom a suit for a divorce had been instituted by lord Portsmouth, the costs in the ecclesiastical court, are said to have amounted to 50,000 pounds sterling, or more than one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 23d day of September instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

### A FARM.

late the estate of John Delap, deceased, containing 230 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Rudolph Spangler, Mathias Sondag, and others. The improvements are a two-story

**Dwelling-House,** a part stone and part log, a double log Barn, an excellent Orchard, a first rate spring of water near the house; at least the one-half of the land is cleared, with a good proportion of timothy Meadow; the remainder of the land is well timbered. The terms of sale will be made known by

John Delap,  
George Delap,  
Leonard Delap,

Executors of JOHN DELAP, dec'd.

Sept. 5. 18

### Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Saturday the 16th day of September instant, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By Order,

James Barber, O. S.

Sept. 5. 18

### 6 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living between the York Springs and Petersburg, last week, an apprentice to the Shoe-making business, named

Daniel Miller,

about 17 years of age, and of small stature. His clothing was a bombazine coat, and light velvet pantaloons. The above reward will be given for said apprentice, but no charges paid. All persons are forbade harbouring said apprentice.

Henry-Buck.

Aug. 29. 31

### To our Creditors.

TAKE Notice, that we have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Tuesday the 26th day of September next, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, where you may attend if you think proper.

Joseph Overhaugh,

John Weaver,

Jacob Harper,

Levi Miller.

Aug. 29. 31

### Rheumatic Pains.

THIS most tormenting complaint, which hath long baffled the skill of the most eminent Physicians, may now not only be subdued but effectually cured with a

#### Vegetable Preparation.

safe, certain and cheap, and may be had by applying to the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa.

Samuel R. Smith.

Gettysburg, Aug. 8. 6m  
N. B. A list of those who have been cured with this medicine, with their place of residence, will be shewn to all who request it.

### CONOWAGO Woollen Factory.

THE Subscribers will carry on, at the Felling Mill of David Beecher, situate on Conowago creek, in Franklin township, Adams county, the

Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, Fulling & Dressing of Cloth,

or either of them. Woollen Cloth, Blankets, Flannels, Cassinets and Linseys, will be manufactured in a neat and durable manner. Indigo will be dyed, if requested.

For the convenience of those at a distance, Wool for Carding or Manufacturing, and Cloth for Fulling, will be received at the following places: viz. Thos. McKnight's store, in Franklin township; John Gilbert's tavern, in Menallen; Me-srs. Wurt's tavern, on the road from Hunters-town to Chambersburg; Jacob Grass' Tavern, in Hunters-town; John Beecher's, in Straban; Wm. E. Camp's store, and Bernhart Gilbert's Tavern, in Gettysburg. Wool to be carded into rolls, will be returned in one week—and cloth when finished.

Robert Morrison,

David Beecher.

May 2. 5m

### To the Independent Voters of the County of Adams.

Fellow Citizens:—Agreeably to the request of a respectable number of my acquaintances, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the next

### LEGISLATURE.

If you think me worthy of the station and elect me, I shall endeavor to represent you honestly and faithfully.

John Gorley.

Sept. 5. 18

### Public Sale.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 31st of October next, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,) of

Henry Fink, deceased, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining Littles Town, on the road leading to Hanover, containing

230 ACRES,

more or less, of first rate Limestone Land, in good order. The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded HOUSE, a brick bank Barn,

and other out-buildings. There are springs in most of the fields; and a good well, with a pump in it, near the house. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shewn the same by either of the subscribers, or by the tenant on the place.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given; and the terms make known by

Joseph Fink,

Benjamin Fink,

Agents for the heirs of said dec'd.

Sept. 5. 18

If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year.



### Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected; I, THOMAS C. MILLER, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

### ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the Second Tuesday in October next, (the 10th)

at the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz.

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Renshaw, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the townships of Berwick and Mountpleasant, at the house formerly occupied by William Sturgeon, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Gen. Samuel White, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house now occupied by Col. James Reed, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Reading, at the house formerly occupied by Adam Swartz, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen at the house of John Gilbert, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house formerly occupied by John Thomas, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of John Marks, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Michael Bower, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Monrovia, at the house of Thomas Larimer, in said township.

AT WHICH TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED

One Governor of the State of Pennsylvania,  
Two Members of Congress to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland & Perry,  
One State Senator, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams and York, (for one year,)

In the room of Dr. M. Ilwain, resigned

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams,

One County Commissioner,

One Auditor of Public Accounts,

One Director of the Poor, and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, and

Two Trustees of the Gettysburg Academy.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the First Tuesday in October, being the 29th of September,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall be then present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this state aforesaid, passed the 17th of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts as aforesaid, who shall have charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which will be on Friday the 13th day of October aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make out a statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams, for any person or persons for the different offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed April 2d, 1821, it is made the duty of the sheriff to give public notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—  
SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified electors who shall vote at any general or special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the inspectors of such election, separate tickets for each station or office voted for, which tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no ticket shall be rejected by the judges of the election in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner, and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election within this state.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

T. C. Miller, Sheriff.